Maryland H	istorical Trust			
Maryland In	ventory of Histor	ic Properties I	Form Survey	No. B-4869
1. Name				
Historic	704 - 724 South Port Street			
and / common				
2. Location				
street & number	704 - 724 South Port Street			
city, town	Baltimore			
state & zip code	Maryland 21231	county		
3. Classificat	ion			
Categorydistrict X building(s)structuresiteobject	Ownership public X private both Public Acquisition in process being considered not applicable	Status X occupied unoccupied work in progress Accessible X yes: restricted yes: unrestricted no	Present Useagriculturecommercialeducationalentertainmentgovernmentindustrialmilitary	museumpark X private residencereligiousscientifictransportationother:
4. Owner of	Property			
street & number			teleph	none
city, town		state & zi		
5. Location o	of Legal Description	o n		
courthouse, registry of d	eeds, etc. Baltimore City Land R	ecords		liber
street & number	Clarence Mitchell Cou			folio
city, town Baltimore		State	Maryland	
6. Represent	ation in Existing l	Historical Surv	veys	
title				
date		ederal state	e county	local
depository for survey rec	cords			
city, town		state & zi	p code	

Maryland	Historical	Trust		
Maryland	Inventory	of Historic	Properties	Form

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7. Description

Condition		Check One	Check One
excellent good _x fair	deteriorated ruins unexposed	unaltered X altered	X original sitemoved: date of move:

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

This row of seven two-story, two-bay wide houses late Italianate-style brick houses with shed roofs and wooden scroll-sawn bracketed cornices were built in the late 1880s on land leased for development by the Canton Company. All of the houses have been covered with formstone and only two cornices remain intact. All other original detail have been obscured by the formstone.

The houses are two stories in height, 12'6" wide and occupy lots 71' deep. Each house is two rooms deep with a one-story backbuilding. The houses were probably constructed in running bond and were originally painted, but all are now covered with formstone. Each house has a single hooded chimney located at the rear corner of the house. The shed roofs were capped by a wooden cornice (only two of which survive) consisting of a crown molding supported by three long scroll-sawn brackets decorated with grooves, that were originally connected to a lower molding strip, and ended with a distinct trefoil pattern. The frieze panel, which also serves as ventilation for the attic, is decorated with two rows of simple, jig-sawn holes.

The tall, narrow window and door openings probably have segmentally arched brick lintels and brick sills but all of the original door and window openings have been completely obscured by the formstone coverings and all windows are filled with replacement 1/1 sash. On several of the houses the original first floor window has been replaced by the more fashionable wider plate glass window with stained glass transom popular in the early 20th century. No original doors survive and the row shows a mix of replacement door styles, all surmounted by a single-light transom. The houses sit on mediumheight basements, lit by a single-light sash. The entrances are reached by three or four brick or concrete steps. An arched sallyport running back between each pair of houses provides service access to the rear yards on lots that are back-to-back with those on the east side of Montford Ave.

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8. Significance

Period	Area of significance	check one & justify		
prehistoric 1400-1499 1500-1599 1600-1699 1700-1799 X 1800-1899 1900	archeology-prehistoric archeology-historic agriculture X architecture art commerce communications	X community planning conservation economics education engineering exploration industry invention	landscape architecture law literature military music philosophy politics/government	religion science sculpture X social/ humanitarian theatre transportation other: specify
Specific dates	с. 1888		Builder/Architect	

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

This group of late-Italianate-style houses is significant in that it represents the level of architectural stylishness achieved by many builders of small street houses in the late nineteenth century. It also shows the solidity of the working class neighborhood of homeowners in the Canton area who "updated" their houses in the 1950s and 1960s by putting up formstone. In some cases, such as here, homeowners removed the old wooden cornices and covered the entire façade with formstone so as to make the houses entirely maintenance free.

The houses were built according to a pattern that was quite common to the city's working class neighborhoods of the period 1870 to 1910. Recognizing that workers held different levels of jobs (and pay), builders created a hierarchy of house sizes (and prices) in the new neighborhoods going up to serve the expanding factory districts ringing the harbor and northeast of the central city. Builders acquired anywhere from an eighth to a half of a city block and built 14' to 15'-wide two-story houses on the main streets, and smaller, 11' to 13'-wide two-story houses on the narrower streets bisecting the blocks. Typically, in this period, main street houses might sell for \$1,200 to \$1,500; small street houses for \$700 - \$900.

The land on which these houses were built originally belonged to the Canton Company as part of their development of one of the country's first industrial parks. In the 1880s the Company began leasing parcels to various builders who constructed modestly-scaled and priced housing for the mainly German immigrant families who were settling near the rapidly growing industries of Canton. Most of the houses sold to mainly German-American semi-skilled tradesmen and laborers employed in nearby factories, who received mortgages from a variety of local building and loans, many of them sponsored by the German community.

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9. Major Bibliographic References

Mary Ellen Hayward and Charles Belfoure, *The Baltimore Rowhouse* (New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 1999)

10. Geographic Data

Acreage of nominated property

Quadrangle name

Verbal boundary description and justification

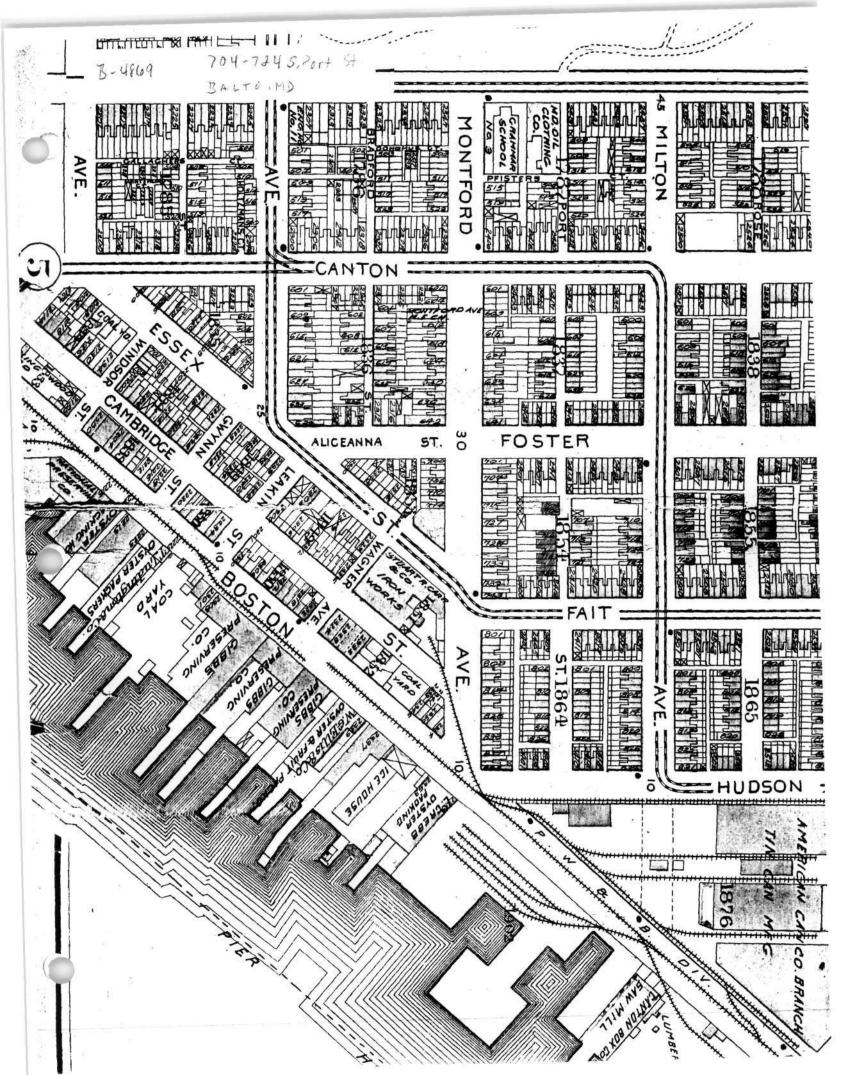
11. Form Prepared by

name / title Dr. Mary Ellen Hayward	
Organization The Alley House Project	date
street & number 1306 Carrollton Ave.	telephone
city, town Baltimore	state & zip code Maryland 21204

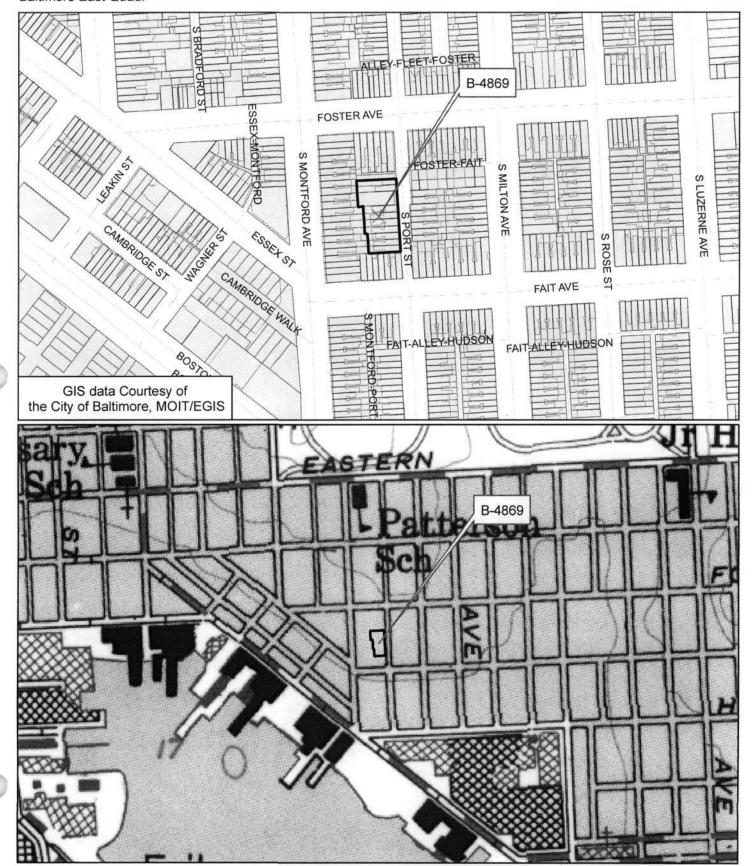
The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Cod-Maryland, Article 41, section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of proprights.

Return to: DHCP/DHCD Maryland Historical Trust 100 Community Place Crownsville MD 21032-2023



B-4869 704-724 S. Port Street Block 1854 Lots 078-087 Baltimore City Baltimore East Quad.





704-728 S.Ph.L 704-724 S. Port St. 46-1 BALTO, MD C. Beldonre 1200 1/2



718 5. Pat AC-1 B-4169 718 S. Port St. BALTO HD C. Belfonce 11/97 2/2